NEW YORK HERAID CHIEF, AUGUST 10 1880

## TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE

Proposed Line from Moscow to San Francis co Europe, Isla and America to be Unked-Plans of the Bussian and American Telegraph Company, &c.,

A couple of years ago, Mr. Perry McD. Collins, a native of this State, who had become a citizen of California, and mercial Agent in the Amoor country, conceived the idea of Behring's Straits; and on his representations a company was formed under the title of the Transmundane Telegraph Company. This company was in May, 1839, incorporated by an act of the Canadian Parliament, its corporators being Sir George Simpson, Hon. Lewis T. Drummond, Hon. John Ross and Antoine Dorion, British subjects, and

St. Petersburg to enlist the Russian government in favor of the project. He had two objects in view. The first was to induce the Russian government to engage on its own acwas to extend through its own territory; and the second whom they were again submitted to the Siberian Com mittee, as the proposition affected the country under their jurisdiction. This committee or council is composed of some of the first men of the empire, and, since the acqui sition of the Amoor country by Count Mouravieff, and the new status of the Chinese question arising out of the Pei ho affair, is a very important agent in all matters relating to the East. The critical condition of affairs in China, from the expedition which is being prepared against it by Englan i and France, occupied the serious attention of the Siberian Committee during last fall and winter, and ne-Besides this they have a line of Tartar Chinese frentier of some ave thousand Miles to look after, with the vivid Inditions of Geogram Khan and his conquests still uppermost in the Tarter breast.

Gen. Chefixin and the committee found time, however, them, to consider the propositions submitted by Mr. Col-lins. They gave them, indeed, a marked and prolonged consideration. But while the Russian government entered fully into his views as to the great importance to Rus ed fully into his views as to the great importance to Russia, both in a commercial and political sense, of the proposed telegraph connection with China and America, it declined, from motives of State policy, either to sonclude any convention for the definitive junction and co-operation of Russian and American lines or to grant a charter to a private company for the building of the entire line. The Russian government did, however, determine to extend its telegraph system eastwardly from Moscow until the coast of the Pacific be reached, and accorded to Mr. Collins the initiatory survey of the proposed route from the Amoor on towards San Francisco, so har as the Russian possessions are concerned.

In coming to this conclusion, although it does not conform exactly to Mr. Collins' plan, it hastens the accomplement of his original idea, viz, the telegraphic union of Europe and America overland, thus avoiding the great uncertainty and expense of submarine cables, which are only to be used at a few points, and to a very inconsiderable extent.

Petersburg, and thence with the rest of Europe. That was, therefore, to be, in Mr. Collins' plap, the initial been ateadily pushing on the construction of the line from Mescow eastwardly to the Amour country. It has been ern provinces of China, and with Turkestan and the two Bucharias; thence to Krasnoyarsk, the seat of commerce and trade for the gold mines of the Edisselsk country and river. From this point it pesses southeastwardly to irkoutsk, a large and flourishing city, the capital of Eastern Sebria. The proposition is to carry it from thence either across or around the southern point of the lake or sea of Eaikal to Eiakhta, near the borders of the Chinese empire, and Maimatchim, within the Chinese province of Mongolia These two points are the depots and entrepots for all the legal trade between Russia and China as stipulated by treaty. The trade of these towns was estimated in 1856-7 at 12,500,000 silver roubles Russian, equal to \$17,000,000 of our currency. The line would then cross the Yahlonovol mountains to Cheta, which is considered the head of steamboat navigation on the waters flowing into the Amoor river. Chetan is the sent of government for the province of Transbikal. The main feature of the Skal country is that it is the great Eastern convict colony of the Russian government, its silver and gold mines being worked by convicts. The region is well adapted to agriculture and the rearing of large berds of cattle, which abound there. From Chetan, by way of the river Ingodah, the line crosses to Nertchinsk, thence down the Shilkah and Argoon.

HIE ASIANG AMERICAN LINE. THE ASSAULT AMERICAN LINE.

The Amoor from this point to its mouth is 2,000 miles ir length, the upper portion being equal in width to the Obio, and the lower portion to the Mississippi. The line will follow the course of the river, through the principal Euerian and Mantcheo settlements, to its entrance into

Russian and Mantcheo settlements, to its entrance into the opean. It is over this part of the line, from the head of the Amoor river, that Mr. Collins, has been conceded the right to make the initiatory surveys. The whole distance from Moscow to the mouth of the Amoor is estimated at 6.000 miles, which is about half the distance from Moscow to St. Petersburg. It is expected that, as a result of the negotiations now pending between Russia and China, a concession will be granted to run the line from Kiakhta to Pekin, and from Pekin to Shanghae, Amoy and Bong Kong.

After reaching the mouth of the Amoor, the further course of the telegraph line is not yet defaultively arranged. There are three different plans proposed. The cone is Mr. Collins' original plan of skirting the sea of Ocholass, crossing from Asia into Russian America by Behring's Skratts, and extending along the Pacific coast through Oregon and Washington Territory to San Francisco. The line would be connected with that now in course of construction from Sacramento City, northward, and, with the completion of the telegraph line from San Francisco to the Mesouri river, for which Congress at its last rewsion prantel certain subsidies, would put New York in telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast and with all periss of Europe. The greatest length of submerged cable by this route would not exceed sixty miles.

Another proposition is to cross from the mouth of the Amoor river to the large Island of Saghalien, these

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Another proposition is to cross from the mouth of the
Amoor river to the large island of Saghalien, thence
across the sea of Ochotsk to the couthers point of Kamschaits, and across by Behring's Straits. The route would
require come 450 miles of submerged cable. The third
proposition is to extend it southward throughout the
whole length of Saghalien Island, 600 miles, across the
Straits of Le Paronse and Matumai, through the islands of
Japan to Nagasaki, opposite Shanghae, and in case the
line cannot be built from Pekin mushward, to extend
this line over to Hong Kong. This would bring to the
line the business of the whole Parific, including China
and Jasah. It would then proceed northward by the
Kurile Islands to the southern point of Kamschaika, and
by the way of Behring's Island and the Atentian Islands
to Cape Myasky, in Roustan America. There would be
cogenier length of submerged cable required for this
route than sixty or seventy miles. After ecaching the
according Continent the line is to pass down the Pacific
count through the settlements of the Rousian American
Fur Company to Sitka, and thence either through the
British pulsassions to Gregon and on to See Francisco, or
by a submerged cable to Prince of Wales' Island, Queen
Charlotte's island and Vancouver's Island, to meet the
free new length out from Sarramento. This part of the
route is common to the three plans. The last mentioned
the determined on. The understanding is that
the line of the Russian American Company will be
contributed from thence to San Francisco, which will be
of about an equal extent.

After this old was decided upon by the Siberian Coun-

est, the next thing was to propose a joint and united action or the co-peration of the Rossian governmen with the American company, in order to extend the line to San the Russian government, through its Chief of Public Ways, schoowledging the utility and necessity of the orien of the American and Russian lines, in order to make the Russian line valuable to commerce.

In the discounter of the question on the Russian side

there were other reasons and arguments outside of merecommercial matters, which are not necessary to be discussed at this time.

At present it was difficult to settle definitively
the exact union of the two lines on the
terms upon which a union could be effected. Gen. Cheft,
his wished for more time and a more perfect knowledge
of the difficulties which lay in the path of the proposed
telegraph, without in the least wishing to discourage the
difficulties which lay in the path of the proposed
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telegraph, without in the least wishing to discourage the
difficulties which lay in the path of the proposed
telegraph, without in the least wishing to discourage to
the fractic, will tend much to hasten the completion of
the Kazan-Amoor line, because it settles in the Russian
mind the conviction of the feasibility and final construction of the entire line. Then the growing importance of
Russia on the coast of Tartary, with its close proximity
to Japan and China, will hasten the prefection of the origmal plan.

The sympathy and co-operation of the Russian govern-ment being thus extended to the great project, it is now proposed that the American government will also lend its aid towards consummating it. We understand that an application will be made to Congress at its next session to order a thorough survey of the North Pacific, including the seas of Behring and Kamschatka up to the Straits together with a thorough inspection of afl the coasts and

islands that might possibly be brought into requisition for the construction of the line. We have no doubt tha Congress will willingly and promptly accede to such a reasonable request.

Mr. Collins will also set on foot a private expedition from San Francisco to inspect the coasts and islands of that little world enclosed between the Alentrian Islands, Kamschatka and the western coast of America. For this purpose he will proceed immediately by the California overland route to San Francisco, proposing to return in time to lay the whole plan before Congress at the next session. If the three governments immediately interested to lay the whole plan before Congress at the next session. If the three governments immediately interested to the State of the construction, and lend their aid to the enterprise in the matter of sur veys, &c., there would be no doubt as to the speedy construction of the line. The distance, we have said, from San Francisco to the Amoor river is some 6.000 miles, and the average cost of the line \$1,500,000, or allowing for errors in estimate, \$2,000,000. The interest on this sum at seven per cent would be \$140,000, which devided between the three governments would leave the amount to be guaranteed by each less than \$47,000. We can hardly think, in view of the immense importance, politically, commercially and socially, of the undertaxing, that there will be any hesitation on the part of either of the three governments to make this guarantee. The work could then be pushed on with vigor, and in the course of from three to five years we would have the course of from three to five years we would have the languetto wire.

With such confidence is the project regarded in Russia that Mr. Collins had an offer made to him by an Fuelish house there to build the whole line, if the Mussian governreceived in Russia. In fact, this project is looked upon now as the only practicable one by which Europe and America can be united by telegraph, and the recent news of the failure to raise the Atlantic telegraph cable will lead it additional weight. The Grand Duke Constantine gave Mr. Collins great assistance and encouragement by his liberal and far accing views, and by the warm advocacy of his plans. Mr. Collins had frequent interviews with his imperial Highness, and was always received with cordiality and honored with a full discussion of his plans. It will be recollected that some three years since he travelled from St. Petersburg to San Francisco over the main course proposed to be followed by this line, and since then he has twice visited Russia, in order to procure definitive action to be taken by the Russian government. Since his first visit that government has been gradually extending its telegraphic lines south and east, until, as we have stated in the leginning of this article, the great Pastern line, which may be designated the Kazan-Amoor line, has been opened from Moscow to Perm, and is now in course of construction towards Ekaterinehurg, the capital of the Ural mining country, to be finally extended, as we have shown, to the mouth of the Amoor, and to such point upon the coast of Tartary as the Russian government may finally select as its naval headquarters on that 655%.

The immerse value of the project, as to its affect in developing a large and lucrative trade with Japan and the kodadi, one of the finest ports in the world, will very soon become the rendezvous for our Pacific whaling fleet, Japanese islands it the best known to our whalers. Ha-kedadi seems destined to become one of the most impor-tant commercial peris on the whole count of Asia. There are large and extensive coal veins on the island of Sagha-hen, where our steamers may be supplied with coal of the best quality. There are already seven American commer-cial houses established at flakedadi. Nicolasski, the chief town and sent of government of the Amoor country, will also become an important place. There are seven commercial bouses established there likewise, and last year six American ships entered the river. The trade was estimated at \$1.500,000, with a prespect of large increase so soon as steam communita-tion can be has up the river, which is navigable by at sam-

Japan, China, and the Amoor. We hope he will see before many years the full consummation of his plans.

Transmarine Telegraphs.

[From the London Times, July 19]

The Select Committee on Government Packet and Telegraphic Contracts have made their third and final report, which is devoted to telegraphs; but they have little to say, for they recognize that the whole scheme of telegraphic communication is still in the intancy, and much experience is required before rules can be laid down, while some risk of loss must be locurred in the efforts to bring it into a state of greater perfection. They observe that they are strongly convinced of the very great importance of our having independent means of telegraphic communication, free from all foreign supervision or control, with our staticos in the Mediterranean and our cupire in the east. The continental lines are subject to the supervision of the police and the control of the government is through whose 1-rritories they pass. The committee site advice that the British government should keep free from any obligations or understandings which may in any way fetter their action in regard to after proceedings or other lines; and that all contracts be effectually oreught under the n-tice and control of Parliament. The telegraphic contracts as yet made by the government are six in humber. Three quarantees have been given to three companies for twenty-five years, but conditionally on success, and to be operative only while the telegraph is in working order. To the Atlantic Telegraph Company a return of eight per cent is thus guaranteed on a capital of £600,000, but this has been found not sefficient to enable the company to raise the required confidency in the process of the Mediterranean Extension (i land of Sardinia to Maita and Corfu) six per cent on £120,000, but failures have company from the government from the Ragman and Alexandria to be paid by the Rounded Lands (From Falmouth to Gibraltur, with a view to extending it to Alexandria, so as to have an independent line

Abat'st 9 .- George C. Jordan et. Laura Keene -Thin is the second action between these parties, brought by the plaintiff for professional services as actor in the de-fendant's theatre, and was tried in January last, when indeant's theatre, and was tried in January last, when it resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff appealed to the general term, which reversed the judgment against bim, and ordered a new trial. The case now came up for a retrial, pursuant to that order, and resulted this time in a verdict for the plantiff for \$208.48

CARTYING A SECK Shor.—William Heanny was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conding, by policeman Muller, of the Fifth precinct. In the possession of the

## NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Pony Express-Interesting from California, Japan, the Amoor River, Oregon and British Co-

The pony express with California news to July 28, reached here at two o'clock A. M.

Arrived at San Francisco, 26th, snip Comet, from New York; schooner Caroline E. Foote, from Amoor River via Hakodadi; schooner R. E. Raymond, from Guayaquil.

Sailed 28th, ship Enterprize, for Callao. There is a better demand for goods in a small way by the trade. Arrivals having been very light lately, hold-

ers of goods in store have been firm in their pretensions, and realize rather better figures for such small lots are absolutely required. Candles are worth 19c. a 20c., without marked movements. Hard coal stiff at \$13 50 a \$14, with limited demand. Fine coffees are active, but Rio slow at last quotations. Provisions dull, with nothing selling but butter at improved rates. June is 29c. a 30s. Rice is quie: Carolina, 7c. Sugar without particular change and firmer. Spirits turpentine, 77 to. Wines and teas dull and unchanged. Wheat keeps above buyers' views. Generally receipts are backward as yet.

The Breckinridge and Lane democrats, having taken courage at the recent Eastern advices, are organizing energetically for the campaign. Several prominent democrats, who at first favored Douglas, are coming out for the other side, apparently under the pressure of federal influence. An address to the national democracy of California, urging the party to support Breckinridge, has recently been published, which manifestly has strengthened that side of the question. It is eigned by 65 democrats, many of whom occupy respectable and prominent positions in the party. Twenty of them are federal patronage, and the others represent a mass of politicians giving the document most weight.

The Douglas democrais are also active. The Irish and German vote will mostly go with that branch of the party; but it is difficult to estimate which wing is the stronger. Thus far seventeen democratic newspapers have declared for louglas, thriteen for Breckinridge, and nine remain non-committal, with even chances of going eitner way. Under these circumstances the republicans entertain not unjustifiable hopes that the democratic divisions may be so equally ballanced as to give the State to Lincoln.

Some very respectable field and Everett meetings have been held in different party does not withful much rank and file attenuth.

the republicans entertain not unjustifiable hopes that the democratic divisions may be so equally ballanced as to give the State to Lincoln.

Some very respectable best and Everett meetings have been held in differelt parts of the State, but thus far that party does not exhibit much rank and file strength.

A terrible tragedy recently took place near Sarramento, which has intensely agitated that portion of the State. On the 17th of July a man named witzler was murdered while sideop at Sacramento City, and his house robbed of oxisiderable money and jewelry. Circumstances pointed to one William Watts as the murderer, who was followed to the Washoe mines and arrested on the 23d. He was conveyed to Nictaus, in Sutler county, on the 25th, and that night started for Sacramento, handcuffed in an open wagon, under the charge of Wm. C. Stoddard, recently District Attorney of Sutler county; George Armstrong, formerly from Texas, and celebrated as an Indian fighter, and Timothy Wharton, Deputy Sheriff of Sutler county, but formerly of Ogden county, Illinois. On arriving within a mile of Sacramento at two o'clock A. M on the 25th, the prisoner quietly stripped his handcuffs off, and with a pisted taken from Armstrong while asleep, fired on Wharton and mortally wounded him. He then fired on Stoddard, killing him instantly, next on Armstrong, inflicting a wound from which be died in an hour. Wharton was then sufficiently recovered to fire on the prisoner, when he fied. The wourded man was able to walk to Sacramento and give the airry ; but he died the same night. The county since has been overrun by armed men scarching for the estaping desperado, but thus far without finding any irraces of him. It is said that Armstrong was a very vigiliant and watchful man, and the only reason given for his falling assleep is the failing resulting from his long and unceasing charge of the prisoner while bringing him over the mountains.

The Pony express, with St. Joseph dates to the 15th of

the mountains.

The Pony express, with St. Joseph dates to the 15th of July, arrived at San Francisco en the 27th. The overland moil arrived the same day, with St. Louis dates to the 5th. Gen. Shields is reported to have come by this stage as far as Loa Angetos, where he remains a few days to re-

crnit.

The recent discovery of copper and other minerals in Calaveras county, about 30 miles from Stockton, continues to engress considerable attention in that portion of the

to engrees considerable attention in that portion of the State.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have purchased of the California Steam Navigation Company the steamers Brother Jonathan, Senator and Pacific, which would give the former company the control of the ocean steam navigation to and from the ports north and south of San Francisco.

A strong effort is being made to prove the alleged will of the late Smator Broderick a forgery, with considerable wight of testimony on that side.

The citizens of San Bernardine met on the 14th to decide what the town could do towards extending the tele graph from Los Angeles. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions.

The new gilver discoveries in what is now called the Cozoe district, situated offeen miles south of Owen's lake and officen miles east of Vista, on the castern slope of the Sierra Newada, are attracting very considerable attention. Scientific men in San Francisco, who have tested numerous samples of ore recently received, think it probable that another mineral district has been discovered equaling in value the Washoe silver mines. Fine leads of gold bearing quartz, copper and tin, have also been found in the same region. A very decided enigration in that direction has been commenced from the mining towars of California.

There is nothing remarkable in the late accounts from

the Washoe mines.

Silver mining intelligence is generally encouraging. At Fyramid Lake everything was quiet, no Indians showing themselves there or anywhere clee on the eastern side of the mountains.

Fmigranus had commenced arriving at Honey Lake valley, by Lander's cut off wagon road. They report on the road good feed and plenty, and no trouble from the Indians.

NEWS FROM THE AMOOR RIVER AND JAPAN.

e schoaner Caroline had arrived on the 24th from
Nicolacisky, on the Amoor river, via Hakodadi,

The schoaner Caroline had arrived on the 24th from from Nicolacisky, on the Amoor river, via Hakodadi, June 22

The Foote left San Francisco in September, 1859, delivered her cargo at the Amoor in November, started to return immediately with thirty-two Mongolian and two humped camels from the confines of Tarlary, selected especially for their adaptation to the California climate and country. Before getting out of the Amoor the Foote became lee bound and remnined fream in till June 1, during which seventeen of the camels died from hunger and coir. The remaining live arrived in San Francisco, and are on exhibition for a few days, after which they are designed for use as beasts of burthen between the mountains and valleys, where wagen roads are not opened.

The bark San Francisco, from Hamburg, arrived at the mouth of the Amoor on the 12th of May, and was about ascending when the Foote left. The balance of the spring fact for the same destination—five or six vessels—were at Hakodadi on the 22th of June, at which port all the vessels in the Amoor trade touch going and coming.

At Hakodadi every thing was quiet and business progressing slowly with its usual regularity. The Japanese in that portion of the Empire appeared very friendly to the Americans, and disposed to afford all facilities for trade guaranteed by the treaty. They had received intelligence of the bandsome welcome accorded the Japanese Embasey in San Francisco with evident pleasure.

The Foote brings from Hakodadi teas, slike, oils, &c., and an assortment of furs from the Amoor.

The steemer Oregon arrived to day, with Oregon dates to the 21st, and British Columbia to July 23.

Lieut, tiles returned with the astronomical party, who took observations, from Fugets Sound on the total solar eligence of the 1st family of the astronomical party, who took observations from Pugets Sound on the total solar eligence on the 18th inst. Their observations were entirely satisfactory.

Oregon news was onimportant. There was a general hill of pe lities after the recen

PRIZE FROM AT WESSEAWKEN -Yesterday morning about five o'clock, a prize light, for a stake of \$100 a side, came five o'clock, a prize fight, for a stake of \$100 a side, came off at Weehawken, N. J., in the precesse of a limited number of the admirers of the populistic art. The combatents were Jesial Fox and Billy Donelly, the latter well knewn to the frequenters of sparring exhibitions as a very clever light weight professor of the manly art. His opponent is a much heavier and stronger man, and the conditions of the match were that Fox should prove the victor in the space of forty sive minutes. This he failed to accomplish, as they fought sixty-three rounds, lasting sitty-slat and a half minute. Donelly thus winning the stakes. The fight was continued after the above specified time, to see which was the better man. Lonelly ultimately bringing the contest to a termination by striking his antagonist a foul blow.

# Arrivals and Departures.

SAVANNAM—Steamship R. R. Cupier —Mrs Habustons, Miss H. Bash, C. P. Rieger, T. J. Curbe, G. M. Hedger, S. Gregory, A. A. Soumans, C. M. Williams, Jan. Lynch, T. Chaward, W. H. H. Williams, C. E. Thomrsen, Felix Kirk, P. Launhhu, Wm Thompson, Mrs F. Brown, F. H. Lawnese, J. C. McNulter, Geo Bennett, Wh. Rary, J. B. Carter, B. Miss, L. C. McNulter, Geo Bennett, Wm Marcy, G. H. Fmith, R. M. Wright, A. Lampdale, A. S. Wenter—Shin Grahams Polley—Mrs Venzie and daughter, of helfast, Mc.

Pour at Prince, July 24, 1860.

Return of President Gefrard from His Tour—Grand Reception—Object of the Tour—Enthusiasm Ecoryothere—ExMinister Prophete—Slight Improvement in Business—The
Coming Gifee Crop—Present Quotations—The Counterfeit
Money—Demands on the Government—The Haytien
Ministers to France and England, de., de.

His Excellency the President has just returned from the
trip to the North, and the city is again alive. On Saturday he reached his country seat, about two leagues distant from the city. Many of his suite preceded him to

tant from the city. Many of his suite preceded him to the town, and were warmly greeted. On the following morning the President arrived and proceeded to the capisurrounding country turned out to receive him. The entrance was really a triumphal march, and the shouts of to the country. His object was to enforce upon the minds of his fellow citizens the aivantages that would

was brought up under the eves of Soulouque, and gained wealth and station by following the footsteps of his master.

Although the court is scarcely re-established, already business begins to thrive, and there is again activity in the streets. Prices have improved, and were it not that three cargoes of American provisions are shortly expected, we might be able to obtain remunerative prices for desirable articles. However, we cannot complain. Things are better than they were, and although a poor consolation, still it is something. The crop of coffee promises to be of good quality, better cleaned than usual, and in some districts more abundant. The average yield will probably be the same with the late crop, or perhaps a trifle larger. The high prices in Europe and the States will bring it to market somewhat earlier than usual, so that you may look for some invoices of new crop to arrive as early as the end of September. The weather is favorable. Coffee is now quoted at \$140 a \$143, Haytien currency, per handred bla, and is scarce.

The false Haytien paper money, which is said to have been introduced into the country from New York, is still a matter of very great excitement, and has led to violent quarrels, which in our case especially may turn out seriously.

There is some dissatisfaction in Hayti in consequence of the demands of various parties interested in the imperial government, for indemnity for damage to property or position on the devanfall of the empire.

M. Ardun, the Hayti Minister to France, was received at a particular audience by the Emperor, on the 4th of July last, and M. Dupuy, the Haytien Minister to London, has been similarly honored by Queen Victoria.

On the 30th June there was a general fifte all over the republic, in honor of the former decased President Guerrier.

Music-and other national schools have been established at Port au Prince.

News from South America.

Translated from the correspondence of the Correlo Mercentil of Rio Janeiro of June 24, for the New York BERAID.]

HERAID.

The Legislature—Affairs with Brazil—Ill Feding—The Revisitorial Treaty—Navigation of certain Rivers (Issael—Millary Duly Required of Brazillary—Political Discussione—An Editor in Hot Water—A Three Mile Railroad—Commencement of Winter, de.

Two days more the Legislative Assembly of this republic will terminate its arduces labors for this year, there remaining yet undecided the only two measures of importance with which it was occupied during this session, namely: the agencity, and the treaty of territorial exchange with Brazil. It is true that this latter may be considered as having been rejected by the Senate, which has just decreed the creation of a village between the streams of Tacuarembo Grande and Cumbaperu—that is, precisely on the very territory which was the object of the exchange fixed in the treaty.

It remains how to be seen if the imperial government will agree to the alteration which Dr. Acevedo will have inevitably to propose in the choice of territory which be will substitute, which I doubt by reasens of the cade which were in view at the negotiation of the treaty.

Mr. Velance proposed, and it was approved, that the

in defence of the national territory, which was afterwards the theatre of the glorious deeds of those who founded the Oriental nationality in spite of the power of Brazil," Soc. The government, on its side, continues giving us proofs of its good intentions. By a recent decree, it prohibited the navigation of the rivers Cebollate, Tacuari, Olivar and others by any kind of foreign craft. But since the navigation of those rivers, nearly all of which empty into lake Mirim, is done exclanively under the flag of Brazil, and cannot be carried on by any other foreign power, it follows that the prohibition is almod especially at her.

Another governmental measure of this republic which merits all the attention of the empire is that lately adopted of obliging Brazilians, born in the territory while incorporated with Brazil under the same of the Caplatine Province, to perform the laborious duties of the National Guard. Many of those individuals are the sons of Brazilians who were at that time in the imperial public service, and therefore possess all the requisites required by our cepstitution to entitle them to the enjoyment of all the rights of Brazilian citizens.

A ferce and hister discussion is being carried on between Nin Reyes, ex Minister, and the editor of the Republice, the celebrated Acha of glorious memory, who accused the termer of having done some improper things during his ministerial term.

The discussion enest in a law suit for a libel, and the trial comenced to day. The editor is defendent, of course, but says he can prove everything he asserts. The article which provoked this soit was written over the rignature of 'A Representative of the People," and was particularly severe. The editor refused to give the writer's name, and takes all responsibility on himself.

Another discussion, no less interesting, has been going on between the same Republica and the Nacion—the former defending and the latter opposing the adoption, in the country of the conscript system for the formation of an army.

The Senate appro

Ten Tunco Desenser Bass Towns —What has become of the Third district bell tower project, so long agitated by the citizens and fremen of Scuth Brooklynt is a question upon which the Fire and Water Committee of the Commos Council will pieae enlighten the public. The appropriation for the work was made some time ago, but there the matter was stepped. For some times countable reason the freme. In the Second and Third districts are thus deprived of the proper means of alarm. Affairs have been in this after for over three years, and we think it is high time now that the matter should be acted upon. The proposition to creek a bell in the Second district, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Hamilton avenue ferry, seems to meet with general approval, and it is hoped the committee will take this matter into consideration also.

Aldermen and Supervisors was held last evening, and reveral estimates of the taxes were passed upon. The smount to be raised for principal on the city loans was 5yed at \$135.621 01, being a reduction of some \$6.000 from the original statement, as prepared by the committee. The statement of the amount necessary for officers' salaries was fixed at \$97.800. The Common Council had at their last meeting adopted a resolution recommending as increase of the salaries of all the heads of depurtment, amounting to about \$4,500 above the original estimate. The Joint Board, however, refused to adopt the recommendation, and if not recommended to depth the recommendation, and if not recommended the officers' salaries will remain as they now are.

Statemed Adviats.—A stabbing affray occurred in a porter house in Atlantic street, near South ferry, yester-

porter house in Atlantic street, near South ferry, yesterporter house in Atlantic street, sear South ferry, yesterday morning, in which a man named Owen McGeire was
out with a knife by Patrick Cooney. It is alleged that
McGuire attacked Cooney, and that the latter drew a
knife in self defence, inflicting three stabs. It was at
first thought that the wounds were of a fatal character, but
a surgical examination proved that they are not necessarily dangerous. Cooney was arrested to await the resuit of the injuries.

The Douglas State Conventor,—Mr. John Martin, of

the Eighteenth ward, was chosen delegate, and Mr. Andrew A. Myers alternate to the Longias State Convention, from the First Assembly district on Wednesday,
Lagrow Ligarous —The Excise Commissioners have

granted 450 licenees this year, which at \$30 a license nets the sum of \$13 500, which goes to the county for the support of the poor. Political Intelligence.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—An association called the Congo Club has been organized at Port Gibson, Mississippi, to take measures for the encouragement of the slave trade.

A DOUGLAS BATTERY STEENER.—The Southwestern News, published at Americus, Ga., which came out for Douglas inridge men, and mounted with guns suitable for the

throughout the country are divided in their preferences

on the Presidential candidates as follows :-

to make a short visit to Michigan during the present month, speaking at Pontiac, Flint, and Ypsilanti, and

and Arkansas, where no Douglas ticket will be run, and the Bell-Everett party presents but a feeble opposition.

cient to elect a Presidential elector. In Georgia the case is different. In that State the statute requires a majority vote, that majority by an election among themselves are elected by the people the vacancies must be filled by egislative elections, and the Governor is authorized to electoral candidates get such a majority. Then the duty of electing an entire electoral college devolves on the Legislature, which in this case is already chosen, and is strongly for Breckinridge.

Giant Killers.—The Breckinridge men in Syracuse are

about to organize a club under the sanguinary title of the

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION .- Full returns of the vote for Governor from thirty counties have been received, which

Democratic. 24,366 Opposition. 17,537 There are eighty-five counties in the State, and the

emocratic majority in 1858 was 16,257. PAY UP OR LEAVE.—The Tribune philosopher of this city has written a private letter to a gentleman in Milwaukee, on the subject of the farm mortgages, in which he say

they must pay up or leave the republican party.

Lincoln's Relations.—"Old Abe's" brother in law is stumping Illinois for Douglas. A cousin of Lincoln is also

mander of the Sixty-ninth regiment, took place yester-day afternoon, from his late residence, No. 109 Leonard containing the body was of resewood, ernamented with carved silver handles. The plate bore the following simple inscription:-

At three o'clock the Sixty-ninth regiment, under command of Colonel Corporan, marched to the house, where they drew up in line. The members were the usual badge of mourning, and the colors were draped in black. The officers formed into line and entered the house, where they filled round the coffin and gazed for the last time upon the remains of him who had once been their commander.

upon the remains of mander.

This ceremony over, the collin, with the uniform, sword, epaulettes and belt of the deceased placed upon it, was borne to the street by several officers of the Sixty ninth, and placed in the hearse.

The cortege then moved off in the following order:—
Sixty ninth regiment.

Pall borers.

Hearse, Pall borers or commissioned drawn by plum Four commission officers.

Pall borers.

Horse of deceased, with trapings and equipments, draped in mourning, and boots and spurs reversed.

Company A National Grays, Twenty third regiment (late Teath), is clittens' frees, Brevet Colonel Bayner commanding.

Brigadier General Rewen, Brigade Major Taylor, Colonel Isoheny, deputations from Arcturus Lodge, 274, F. and A. M., and Pilgrim Lodge, 243, 1.0. of O. F., citizens and friends of the deceased.

Edulives and Triends in carriages.

friends of the decessed.

Relatives and friends in carrages.

Company A of the Twenty-third regiment, together with the Sixty birth regiment, were under command of Colonel Syan cering their encampent at Staten island at the time of the memorable Quarantic war.

The procession, which was a very large one, moved through Broadway to Stuyvesant street, and thence through Eighth street to Greenpoint ferry, and finally to Calvary Cemetery, where the deceased was interred, with the usual cerementes of a soldier's burial.

Danglas Central Campaign Club The usual weekly meeting of this club was held last

evening, attended by not more than three or four dozen persons. The announcement that ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, would be present and speak, had no greater effect than this. After considerable delay, and it be-coming evident that Mr. Foote was not likely to attend, the meeting was called to order by the Hon. J. R. Briggs, President of the club. Some formal business was then proceeded with, such as reading and confirming the mioutes of the previous meeting, &c. The Secretary announced the action of the various committees appointed to further the objects of the organization, and among

DESTRUCTE APPEAR AT THE "SHIP."-On Wednesday night constable Farrell, of Jersey City, proceeded to the old ignement house known as the "Ship," near the upper end of Newark avenue, to arrest a man named Patrick entering the room and making his business known, O'shawnessy, together with his wife and son, made an attack upon the officer, who drew his club and made the best possible use of it, but the odds were too great against him. The woman seized a knife and fought like a demon, and succeeded in cutting several gashes upon Farrell's face and head. A number of the inmates of the den gatheres around, but did not heed the demand of the officer as situated, and he was forced to make a retreat. Subsequently several police officers made a descent upon the wiship," but succeeded only in arresting the son, about it years of age, O'shawnessy and his wife having succeeded in making their escape. Yesterday, this of Police Marius arrested Bannard McElray, on a charge of refusing to assist the constable. The "Chip" is an old, long three story wooden building, with apartments for about forty families. Its encupants are compared of the vicest and lowest dregs of humanity, with whites and blacks living on equality, while amaignmation is not suffrequent. A best possible use of it, but the olds were too great against

Farat Ratigoan Activery -At Canton, Mass., Aug 5, the steambest express train from New York ran over Wm. Massr, of Stoughten, killing him elmost instantly.

### ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

resting News from Sicily-The Engagements Before Melazzo - Defeat of the Neapolitans-The Syrian Question, &c.,

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arived at this port about six o'clock this evening. Her nails will be due in New York to-morrow afternoon. The following despatches appear in the latest papers

PALREMO, via Genoa, July 24, 1860. In the engagements before Melazzo, on the 16th and 17th inst., the Neapolitans had 580 men put hers dis

Garibaldi attacked the town of Melazzo en the 20th nst, with the bayonet, and after a desperate combat the Neapolitans withdrew to the citadel

The statement that the whole of Sicily had been evacuated by the Neapolitan troops is premature. Messina

News has been received here that the Garibaldians suffered great losses in the engagement near Melazzo. It was asserted that Garibaldi himself was wounded in the foot. Garabaldi had ordered several inhabitants of Melazzo to be shot for having fought against him.

MARSHILLES, July 26, 1860. Letters have been received from Sicily stating that Gen. Clary had only evacuated the outposts and the town of Messina, and had concentrated his corps d'armée in the citadel. The remainder of the troops, and especially Colonel Bosco's division, have been despatched to Cala

NAPERS, July 26, 1860. The latest news received from Sicily announces that the state of things was more satisfactory.

The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Grandguillot, announces that Lord John Russell has autho-

The same paper says:—As all the Powers agree upon that question the assent of Turkey will necessarily folthe general understanding between the Powers in order to carry out the end which all have in view. This task is not without difficulty; but we must bope that the good faith of the Powers will be able to resolve them. Prance, who is the affair has assumed the energetic atti-tude most proper to raise the courage of the opposed tribes, will also show a moderation which cannot fail to inspire the European governments with confidence, and

CONSTANTINOPER, July 24—Evening.
Up to this moment the Porte has not given his reply to the proposals relative to an European intervention in Syria. It is almost certain, however, that the reply of the

SYRACUSE, August 8, 1860.

The End of the Breckinridge Convention—The Hoket—Not to be Cheated Again, &c.
The Convention adjourned to day, at bair past one

o'cleck, with much enthusiastic demonstration. But lit-tle has occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings. for the electoral and State tickets; and, as a whole, the the idea impracticable. Mr. Dickinson's view was the idea impracticable. Mr. Dickinson's view was that the plan had already been tried in the union in this city last fall; that he then took Richmond & Co. at their word, and that the result had been a repudiation by the Richmond nean of every profession of union and harmony which they then made—a gross betrayal of the confidence repowed is them; and that it is utterly useless to expect anything better of that class of men now. A pretty general feeling, too, existed, that the Regency desire the election of Lincoln, and that they only talk muon in order to hold on to the federal offices of the State. The Brooksee have have had one or two agents here endeavoring to negotiate a bargain, who, like the woman mentioned by Byron in the sacking of lemail, stood at the street corners and deerways wondering "Wherefore the ravishing did not begin." They affected nothing, however, and left for Afhany on an early train to plane their ever, and left for Albany on an carry train to n

ever, and left for Albany on an early train to place their virtue in the keeping of the equally virtuous Feter.

The nomination of Mr. Brany, it is supposed, will accure to the Breckinridge ticket a very considerable share of the foreign vote of the State. Col. Viele, the candidate for Lieut. Governor, represents the canal interests of the western part of the State. John M. Jaycox, who has already served the State for a term as Canal Commissioner, represents the central portion of the State, and R. W. Alben, for State Prison Inspector, the section of the State most frequented by corrupt aldermen and legislators.

the state most frequented by corrupt aldermen and legislators.

Most of the delegates are preparing to leave this afternoon, except the State Committee, which assembles for the purpose of completing arrangements for the campaign. Many jokes are cracked at the expense of Cagger and Richmond, who are represented as down in the mouth at the course affairs have taken. The removal of Jewett was entirely unexpected, and fell upon them like a thunderboit. Hon lared T. Hatch, of Brikals, has also forsaken the sinking ship of the Regency, and has been in attendance at the Convention here, and strongly in favor of Breckinridge. He was a trump card of Richmond, and it will be hard to supply his place.

As I write, a large crowd in assembled in front of the Syracuse House, indulging in imprompin songs and up-roarious enthusiasm at the close of the charas of each verse which is set to the tone of old Ian Tucker, as follows:—

Then boist the fag and beat the drum,

Then holat the flag and heat the drum,
And give Steve Douglas kingdom nome;
Dean Richmond, too, we will put through,
And give Pete Cagner bullyhoo.
But a comparatively small amount of liquor has been disposed of, and the citizens here remark there has not been so respectable, and temperate a Convention here for years. The New York city delegation was unusually so, and has contributed greatly to repel the charge that has been so long made, that New York always sent the hardest set of men in the Convention.

Work at the STREET PRINTINGER.—The following contracts were publicly awarded at noon yesterday, at the

Street Department.—

For building a fence around Mount Morris square, to Martin A. Kelly, at a cost of \$1,304.37.

For furnishing one thousand gas lamp from, and for drilling and rapping the cross heads, to Hugo & Ungella, at a cost of \$7,700.

AN APPEAL TO THE PENEVOLENT -In the Hunard of Sun day last we drew the attention of our readers to the case of Mrs. Margaret Hagan, who has received notice from the Street Department that the frame house complete by her on the line of Sighty fourth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, must be removed on or before Mon., ay new, the lith line. Mrs. Hagan has relied for two years past on the cultivation of garden flowers which she has made up into houques, the rule of which has been the only means of support for herself and histoand, who has been constantly ill with consumption and liver complaint. She has also one child to support. Unless a generous public synchibize with this peer woman in her great trouble, and enable her to raise 225, the cost of removing said house, her home and the only means of support will be entirely taken away within a few days. Subscriptions may be left with Mr. S. Day, 1,284 Broadway, near Thirty heat sirret.

Boy Mission —Frederick Vanderpeel, a lad fifteen years of age, has been missing from the house of his parents at Street Department that the frame house compled by he

of age, has been missing from the house of his parents at Sp amily street, ence the 7th inst. He is supposed to have been accompanied by snother lad named Edward Lord. He parents are very degrous of any information renerring him. A description of him appears eigewhere.

tween six and seven o'clock, a little girl, two years of age, sell everboard from the Wall street ferry boat Metropolis, when a mechanic runted in and saved the child at the risk of his con life. Owing to the strong tide that was running, he was much exhausted when picked up. The mother, are the meaning of the beat was immediately made up for him by the passengers. He refused to give his name. The kindgons of the boat hands in the emergency was unbounded.

FORGURY AND DEATH.—A young man named John Adair, of Greenville, Geo., attempted to pass a forged check at. Columbus, Geo., on Tuesday last, but the broker doubted it, and started to walk with Adair to see the reported drawer. On the way the young man leaped into the river and attempted to escape by swimming, but failed and was drowned.